





MORE OF THE SLAVEHOLDER'S CIVILTY.

One Prisoner in the South—Impressions After Escape.

Mr. Albert D. Richardson, the special correspondent, says in the Independent: "If I were asked my first impressions upon reaching our lines after twenty months among the rebels, I should give those on the surface, two or three things to materialize. For example, a feeling of wonder how all the stores in Knoxville could be filled with goods; where so many able-bodied men in the streets came from; and where all the people of both sexes obtained all their good clothes. These things were in such sharp contrast to what I had seen in the South, that it was several days before they grew familiar to my sight.

But my deepest and most abiding impression is that of the literal truth, irreducible as any mathematical axiom, of Mr. Sumner's proposition that 'slavery is barbarism and makes barbarians.' I thought I knew this before. Passing through the Kansas struggle, spending several months in the South in the secret service of the Tribune, just as the war was breaking out, two years with my 'nines in the field, East and West, had afforded me, as I supposed, a knowledge of the effects of the great barbarism upon the white men and women who lived under its shadow. But I needed this long, bitter experience to obtain any adequate idea of what sort of a brutalizing influence.

In Libby prison I saw Northern civilians who had been tenderly reared, closely confined among the most class of Yankee deserters; not allowed to purchase food, and kept upon rations so short that, when nightly we dropped down broad oiled casks to them through a hole we had cracked in the floor, they crowded around it with upturned, eager eyes and outstretched hands, more like half-starved animals than men, and struggled and wrestled with each other for every falling crumb. I heard the shrieks of a free mulatto, from Philadelphia, as he was being whipped for some trivial offense, for a long time break the still air of a Summer night. I did not count the strokes, but one of my messmates, who did, stated that he received three hundred and twenty-seven lashes. A month later I saw his back, and it was still scarred with scars. While we were in Castle Thunder, the negroes were frequently whipped, including a little boy eight years old, and an old woman who had grandchildren.

Nor is this cruelty confined to the ignorant. The Richmond press, conducted by John M. Daniel, John Mitchell and some other writers of eminent capacity and very high culture, often uttered sentiments as violently demagogic.

It is a perpetual wonder how they can be held, even in the highest temper of passion, by anybody who lives in the nineteenth century. Those journals repeatedly urged the shooting of our prisoners in cold blood, and in one instance, starving and freezing them. The Examiner, which is able, scholarly, pungent, and by far the best newspaper in the South, characterized the massacre of prisoners at Anderson's station under the laws of war; and applauded the murder of the one or two hundred negroes at Port Pilgrimage as the best thing ever done by Confederate soldiers.

I know there are many slaveholders, and many rebels who are kind, humane, and in some respects tender-hearted; who try earnestly to live just, merciful, Christian lives. But they are good in spite of their surroundings, not as a result of them. It is strange that any of them retain traces of civilization. I say this with no pharisaic feeling in no spirit of "Stand aside for I am holier than thou." The North has shared the wrong and responsibility; by inevitable and irreparable laws, it is sharing the punishment.

Said a Southern Union man—the owner of many slaves—to whom I am indebted for vital kindnesses, and perhaps for my life: "I don't suppose I have streaked one of my negroes for ten years. When they need correcting, my wife always does it. Think of that influence from the cradle! Well educated or refined; Southern, it is hard on a man, who has no natural inclination to be a slaveholder, to be so regarded as a good job by some of the rebel officers. On another day I saw Major Lee, the prison commander, stand right beside a sentinel, who took deliberate aim and shot without challenging, two Confederate soldiers within twenty feet of him. That murder must have been committed under the positive order of the commandant.

What can we do with men who perpetrate such outrages, and practice the tenfold grosser cruelty of killing our prisoners by hunger and cold? There is but one way to deal with them. If we don't want to connive at murdering our own soldiers, we must steadily retaliate in kind upon rebel officers, or have an immediate exchange. Mr. Stanton's well known theory, that we ought to exchange because many of our half-starved, emaciated men, who have served out their term in the army, will never re-appear, while every rebel turned back to his plantation, kept in the ranks, has been in operation for a long time. Do we want it to cost us ten times as much to lose a man, as it does to lose a man? The Government is bound to compel good treatment of our prisoners, by every consideration of honor, humanity and decency.

It is officially announced that a general exchange is about to commence. But with that announcement it is also stated that the delivery must be very slow, owing to the condition of Southern railroads. There is something wrong about this. If those prisoners were rebel soldiers, needed in Virginia, from a man of them would be delivered in from the oldest ships in the lines within fifteen, or twenty days. I do not mean to be captious. Nobody in the whole world exulted more over Mr. Lincoln's re-election than we, in Salisbury. When some of our fellow-prisoners, hopeless and despairing, denounced our own authorities, we always insisted that we had no basis for a just and intelligent opinion; that, in the absence of knowledge, we were bound to suppose the Government acting wisely and justly. But this is a matter of life or death, in twenty Southern prisons, in thousands and thousands of Northern homes. Similar announcements have been made before, and

no result has followed them. We may attribute to the designed procrastination or to the belief that the Secretary of War, the Lieutenant General, or the President, would settle with the loyal people on the matter of such paramount and pressing importance. When our soldiers are dying at the rate of thirteen per cent. a month, and being forced by hunger and starvation into the rebel army at an equal ratio, it is no time for delay. It is time for instant, radical, effective action.

THE POTOMAC ARMY.

A Graphic Description of the Republic on Monday.

[Lancet, London Press, Feb. 11.]

At two o'clock the opposing lines were drawn up opposite each other in woods, so that for the most part they were invisible to the rebels and they were about this time skirmishing. They were sent out from the left of the Fifth Corps with orders to "find the rebels." They were not long in doing that, for the rebels were quite near and in heavy force. A brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 4th, 8th, and 12th Penna. dismounted—except one regiment—was then ordered to "take the breastworks which the skirmishers had discovered in our front."

They advanced gallantly to the charge across an open field, till they came to a high post and rail fence, which the rebels had already been unable to pass. They remained here awhile, striving to get the bare-down, the cavalry men linked them with their sabres, and the dismounted troops endeavoring to get over the fence. All this time they were subjected to a terrible fire from the breastworks in front. Both shot and shell poured in upon them, and their position was soon found untenable. They retreated. Many dead and wounded were left behind. Again they were formed, having this time left all the horses in the rear. Again they charged gallantly forward. They were bloody again repulsed, and, a second time, they fell back.

They were now weak in numbers, many were killed, more wounded, and some, unable to get away, had been caught in the rebel lines and remained as captives. The "third" and last attempt to storm these works was made as "heavily" as the rebels, as usefully as the first and the second. On the men rushed back they were hurled by the volleys of musketry, and the outcome to accomplish a difficult feat was so small as to be neglected.

In an advance of the 2d Division of the Corps was now ordered to drive the rebels from their obnoxious breastworks. Under the eye of the indomitable Warren the men sprang gallantly forward. A short, sharp and decisive fight drove the rebels away. We followed. Up hill and down dale, through valley and marsh, and over hill tops, we followed as they slowly retreated, fighting our advance. Onward we went, too far forward. Suddenly four miles the rebels retreated, gradually getting stronger in numbers, but still giving away steadily before the dashing charges of the 2d Division. Backward they went till our men reached the tannery and lead works, which are well known to be situated close to the South Side road.

Here the rebels stopped. They had grown more powerful. Stubbornly the 5th Corps veterans, seeing the long-sought objective in their desire to reach their elation, strove to push on. The ammunition of many of the regiments was exhausted, and the advance guard, following, became gassed in a swamp and resisted all efforts to extricate it. A swamp was in front, and the 5th Corps was in a position to be cut off. The men were in a position to be cut off. The men were in a position to be cut off.

There were so many wounded in so short a time that the ambulances on the field proved insufficient, and numbers of the poor fellows, still and bleeding from horrid wounds, were carried from the front to the field hospitals upon stretchers, and some were even brought in upon blankets by their sympathetic comrades. Nearly all the wounded who were able to walk were ordered to march into their hospitals, which in the 5th Corps lay from eight to twelve miles from the front.

The New Commander of this Department—The Milwaukee Sentinel notes the arrival of Major S. R. Curtis, the new commander of this Department, accompanied by his son, Maj. Curtis. It says: "Gen. Curtis' enlarged and varied experience in the Northwest admirably fits him for this new command. To say nothing of his successful career as a commander of forces in the field of which our own history will always remember the decisive significance of the history of the War, Gen. Curtis has in his civil career always been prominently identified with the interest of the Northwest. In his seat in Congress, and as chairman during the great Pacific Railroad convention at Chicago, he has been among the foremost advocates of every measure tending to develop the interests of this section. Gen. Curtis will find our citizens ready to welcome him in the new residence to which he has been assigned, and will do all in their power to make his stay here pleasant."

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

FEED! FEED!

AT

SELBY'S FEED MILL.

In the town of Danville, Va. on the river from the Mill.

All Kinds of Feed Ground at 15 cents per 100 lbs.

This is the only mill in the State that grinds

CORN IN THE EAR & OATS TOGETHER.

Farmers go where you can get your feed best.

Grists Weighed in and out.

At the Store, Danville, Va.

MUSIC!

Miss Margaret H. West, teacher of the

PIANO FORTE & MELODEON.

Residence at Mr. J. H. Bull's, corner Franklin and

Volunteer streets.

SWIFT'S Infallible Liniment.

For "Wet" and "Dry" of the Olden Mortar, and

all other ailments.

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Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson &

Smith's new building, corner of the Rock County Bank,

where he will maintain his dental and optician's

any department of dentistry.

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Miscellaneous.

ANNUAL

GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

BY THE

"Germania Orchestra,"

Under the Direction of

PROFESSOR BACH.

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MILWAUKEE,

Wednesday Evening, March 22, 1895.

This Concert will surpass anything of the kind that

has ever been given in Milwaukee. It is a grand

and magnificent affair, and will be a great

benefit to the public, and the present management will

be glad to present the best entertainment ever

that they will present the best entertainment ever

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Drugs and Medicines.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

City Drug Store!

DR. E. RIDER

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Glass, Fancy Goods,

Perfumes, Linings and Willow Ware,

the latter embracing the finest assortment of Ladies'

Baskets ever brought to this market.

The Doctor will be happy to see all the old friends

and friends of the City Drug Store, and will be

glad to see all the old friends and friends of the

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FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1885.

CITY AND COUNTY.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.			
Going North.	Going South.	Going West.	Going East.
Chicago to Janesville.	Janesville to Chicago.	Janesville to Milwaukee.	Milwaukee to Janesville.
11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.	7:00 P.M.
9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.	9:00 P.M.

Arrival and Departure

The Daily at the Janesville Post Office, on and after Feb. 18, 1885.			
Train.	Time.	Train.	Time.
Chicago to Janesville.	11:00 A.M.	Janesville to Chicago.	11:00 A.M.
Janesville to Milwaukee.	1:00 P.M.	Milwaukee to Janesville.	1:00 P.M.
Janesville to Madison.	3:00 P.M.	Madison to Janesville.	3:00 P.M.
Janesville to Burlington.	5:00 P.M.	Burlington to Janesville.	5:00 P.M.
Janesville to Dubuque.	7:00 P.M.	Dubuque to Janesville.	7:00 P.M.
Janesville to Keokuk.	9:00 P.M.	Keokuk to Janesville.	9:00 P.M.

The funeral of Thos. H. Eaton, will be held on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the M. E. Church. Friends are invited to attend.

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Captains Putnam and others in another column for sealed proposals for furnishing board and lodgings for men enlisted in the service of the United States, who are employed in the city. Who bids?

Woon to Arrive.—Alderman Jackson informs us that the balance of the wood for the city, is expected to arrive here on Monday, and that the portion of it belonging to the east side, will be thrown off near the gas works in the Second Ward.

FOURTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Fourth Ward Draft Association on Saturday evening, February 18th, at the Court Room. It is desired that all shall be present as a report of the committee will be made, and a statement of recruiting. G. S. STRASSBURG, President. J. H. WINKLER, Secretary. Feb. 17th, 1885.

THE EFFORT TO CORRECT THE SECOND WARD ENROLLMENT.—The meeting at the Court Room last evening for the purpose of correcting the enrollment of the second ward, was in a large measure, a failure. The few who were present, were mostly those who do the work of getting the Ward out of the draft, whenever one is ordered. No amount of persuasion seems to be potent enough to interest a certain class in any needed work of this kind. The utmost they are expected to do is to, while about the large quota and the severity of the tax required to obtain the same. Sleep right along gentlemen; one of these days you will undoubtedly get an eye-opener.

Letter from La Prairie.

FEBRUARY 16th, 1885.  
Messrs. Editors:—When we turn our thoughts backward and see how swiftly time flies along our life's pathway it seems almost like a dream, yet the momentous events transpiring, tell us it is not all a dream. At least when Father Abraham calls upon us for volunteers then we know we are awake. La Prairie has heard his voice again, and as heretofore she has responded to his call. Though La Prairie had just paid her tax of thirteen thousand dollars, yet at a Town Meeting she voted unanimously to raise three thousand dollars more to pay to volunteers, and by a vote of thirty dollars each, for all who were liable to draft, the money was raised, the quota filled, and we are once more out of the draft.

Little did we realize our strength four years ago, to meet such mighty claims as have come upon us, yet we realize it as little, and pay as cheerfully, as when we paid but one-fourth as much before the war commenced.

There is one incident which I think is well recording, and that is the case of our Town Treasurer. At the last regular Town Meeting the tax to be collected was bid down to low figures and the office was given to Mr. Davis as the lowest bidder, but before the meeting closed the people took a vote and it was carried unanimously, that Mr. Davis should take his full part for collecting. But when he came to collect the tax he refused to take more than the per cent as bid at the caucus, which was two and three, I believe. Such generosity should not pass unnoticed nor unrecorded. I think the good people of La Prairie will remember him at the next election.

By the way, Mr. Davis is unfortunate in the loss of one of his limbs. La Prairie has given him the office of Treasurer for three or four years past, and will probably continue so to do until there shall be in our midst a more worthy person who may be found in some unfortunate soldier.

We have been somewhat startled with rumors of peace, but it seems the only evidence we have of peace is that Grant, Sherman and Thomas are moving. God grant them victories until Jeff Davis and his minions shall be blotted or rubbed out. Then we may hope for a happy Union and not before.

The most magnanimous project I ever noticed is that of the millionaires of our country to present a gift to our government sufficient to cancel her debt. The amount would lighten their burthens and give them sweeter sleep, while it would make a nation's heart glad. Their names would go down to posterity with the most grateful remembrance. Will they do it? I think this scribbling will tax your patience sufficiently, so I close for this time. LA PRAIRIE.

The Shopper man who was the chief instigator of the crew of rowdies that were concerned in the Heuston fracas, and who declared himself willing to pay a good many dollars to "clear the biggers out of town," has been indicted for perjury committed when testifying at Heuston's trial at Janesville. We understand that the public feeling at Shopper is strongly for Heuston and against the roughs who had conspired to injure him.—Beloit Journal.

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.—We take pleasure in commending our neighbor the Janesville Gazette as a paper which we highly value. It is apt to be on the right side of questions of public interest that arise, it is independent, it is spirited, it is a good paper for news, it is, take it all in all, one of the best papers of Wisconsin.—Beloit Journal.

CITY NOTICES.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's Block. feb16dtf149.

Have you seen Dimock's new arrangement in connection with the model Drug Store? If you have or have not, call and get your winter supply of blotting pads, etc., and don't forget to get insured at the same time. feb16dtf1616.

For Business Education.—Go to Bryant, Stratton and Spencer's Milwaukee Commercial College. "The best is the cheapest." The college paper is sent free to any address. daw17dtf79.

Dimock has recently been appointed agent for that sterling old Fire Insurance Company of New York, the Metropolitan. They divide 75 per cent of their profits among policy holders, and have cash assets amounting to some \$800,000. feb16dtf14.

It will not be forgotten that Dimock still represents all the big leading companies of New York and Hartford, such as the Old Delta, Home, Hartford, Phoenix, International Security and many others equally sound and reliable. Twenty Millions represented. feb16dtf15.

The Lorriland Fire Insurance Company of New York is now represented by Dimock. They have cash assets amounting to more than three-quarters of a million of dollars and divide annually 75 per cent of their profits among policy holders. feb16dtf15.

The venerable Old North American Insurance Company of New York, has recently been added to Dimock's list of Sound Old Eastern Companies.

The North American was established in 1823, and now has nearly one million of cash assets, and divides 75 per cent of its profits to policy holders. feb16dtf17.

On an side we hear the merits of the Grover & Baker Sewing-Machine extolled. The ladies declare it the "very best," and prove it to us in so many undeniable facts that we are bound to confess our conviction of the truth of the declaration. What other machine will embroider so beautifully, braid so elegantly, hem so faultlessly, quilt so evenly, stitch so accurately, gather so regularly, operate so easily? None, we conscientiously affirm. 13dw16dtf403.

THE GRAND GET CONCERT.—It will not have escaped the attention of our readers that Prof. Balch, of Milwaukee, gives a grand concert in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, at which a large number of rich and valuable prizes are to be distributed. The gentlemen engaged with the Professor in this enterprise are substantial and reliable business men, who in the management of a similar entertainment for the past three years have made it a complete success. Dug King, at the Post Office, is the agent for the sale of tickets in this city and vicinity. dw

Dr. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcohol and stimulants; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin. aug22dw147.

COMMERCIAL.

REPORTED FOR THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE BY HENRY A. BART, FRANK AND PHILIP DELAND.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 17, 1885.

WHEAT—Extra No. 1 and 2, 1.50; No. 3, 1.40; No. 4, 1.30; No. 5, 1.20; No. 6, 1.10; No. 7, 1.00; No. 8, .90; No. 9, .80; No. 10, .70; No. 11, .60; No. 12, .50; No. 13, .40; No. 14, .30; No. 15, .20; No. 16, .10; No. 17, .00; No. 18, .00; No. 19, .00; No. 20, .00; No. 21, .00; No. 22, .00; No. 23, .00; No. 24, .00; No. 25, .00; No. 26, .00; No. 27, .00; No. 28, .00; No. 29, .00; No. 30, .00; No. 31, .00; No. 32, .00; No. 33, .00; No. 34, .00; No. 35, .00; No. 36, .00; No. 37, .00; No. 38, .00; No. 39, .00; No. 40, .00; No. 41, .00; No. 42, .00; No. 43, .00; No. 44, .00; No. 45, .00; No. 46, .00; No. 47, .00; No. 48, .00; No. 49, .00; No. 50, .00; No. 51, .00; No. 52, .00; No. 53, .00; No. 54, .00; No. 55, .00; No. 56, .00; No. 57, .00; No. 58, .00; No. 59, .00; No. 60, .00; No. 61, .00; No. 62, .00; No. 63, .00; No. 64, .00; No. 65, .00; No. 66, .00; No. 67, .00; No. 68, .00; No. 69, .00; No. 70, .00; No. 71, .00; No. 72, .00; No. 73, .00; No. 74, .00; No. 75, .00; No. 76, .00; No. 77, .00; 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For terms of the Daily Gazette see following table:  
THE CITY, by carriers, per year, \$2.00  
MAIL, ONE YEAR, 8.00  
SIX MONTHS, 4.00  
THREE MONTHS, 2.00  
A. M. THOMSON, W. C. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

For local matter, city notices, railroad directory, arrival and departure of mails, and market reports, see fourth page.

## The News.

Every dash of the telegraph wire brings us additional news of Sherman's triumphant march through the hot bed of secession. His troops chased Hardee's ragged remnants through forty miles of swamp, and routed them wherever they made a stand. The South Carolina cities are like Crockett's coon, as soon as they see a blue coat they surrender without firing a gun. The advance of one division of our army is reported to be at Florence, an important railroad point about midway between Branchville and Wilmington, and about fifty miles south of the North Carolina line. The news of the fall of Charleston may be expected daily.

Other interesting items of intelligence will be found in the dispatches of this evening.

Gold closed at 204.

**REPORT ON GEN. GRIFFIN'S RAID.**—The War Department has made public the official report, concerning Gen. Griffin's expedition, which resulted in the complete interruption of the enemy's communications by the Mobile and Ohio and the Mississippi Central Railroads. About forty miles on each road is destroyed, including a large number of bridges, depots, telegraph stations, switches, turn-tables and water-tanks; also, four serviceable locomotives, and ten which were undergoing repairs, about one hundred cars, a pile-driver and engine, seven hundred fat hogs, a very large amount of corn and wheat, and one thousand stand of new arms at Egypt, in addition to the four thousand destroyed at Verona, and the burning of three hundred army wagons, most of which had been captured from Sturgis. Major General Dana believes this expedition, in its damaging results to the enemy, is second in importance to none during the war.

**HANGMAN FOOT.**—A Washington special to the New York Tribune says under date of the 9th inst.

The rebel Senator Henry S. Foote came down last night under guard. He looks much worse physically since he was in the U. S. Senate, and as he had discarded his wig and wears the greyest of hair and whiskers of course he looks old. In dress there is a marked change from his natty appearance of olden time. He has discarded ruffles and from the surplusage of rough looking clothing upon his person, it would seem that he had taken his wardrobe on his back and legs. He had on him at the station, three coats, and two of the old worst for wear as, also, an old soldier's cap of the rebel style of shabbiness, the band of which had slipped to the back of his head.

**Rev. William Henry Channing,** Chaplain of the House of Representatives, publicly denies the report that he has not invited clergymen of other denominations than his own to preach before Congress. He has done quite the contrary, and preachers of every sect of both sexes and of both colors have been invited to, and some of them have "held forth" to the assembled law-givers.

**THE LAST RESORT.**—In his recent attempt to "fire the Southern heart" Secretary Benjamin told the people of Richmond that they must make up their minds to arm the slaves, or see the army withdrawn from the rebel capital. He said there were not white men enough in the country to defend it against the Yankees. Benjamin is right.

The Empress Eugenie wore at a dinner given lately to the ministers and chief officers of the Crown, a dress of white muslin, with a tunic of crepe satin, jet and black lace, and a diamond necklace mounted on black velvet.

**SPEAKING OF BOUNTY-JUMPERS,** the Philadelphia Bulletin says: "A few executions in every Northern city would have a marvelously wholesome effect, both in the way of prevention and cure."

There is an artesian well in Dalton, Mass., that discharges 638,000 gallons per day, which is going 62,000 better than Chicago.

**ZULENTA,** a Cuban millionaire, has been banished from Cuba for being implicated with Arguelles.

The Daily LaCrosse Republican has increased its rates of subscription to twelve dollars per annum.

**CORRESPONDENTS** who expect to see their articles in print must write on but one side of the sheet.

Prices to the pit of La Scala, Milan, were recently raised to one dollar. Result: A row among the populace.

Three Spanish ladies have entered their names at Madrid as professional bull fighters.

Miss Litchway is the newest star in the German firmament. She is pure German silver.

**CRATER SHELLS** are made into buttons in Paris.

The inventor of steam ploughs died recently in London of leak-jaw.

An autographic telegraph is about being established in Paris.

Edgar's sides against Napoleon on the Encyclical question.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1865.

NUMBER 300.

## Legislative Correspondence.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

MADISON, Feb. 16th, 1865.

**Editors Gazette:**—I must defer an account of the very pleasant and edifying visit of the legislative committee to the Institute for the Blind until my next, but will state here that all the members survived the profuse hospitalities tendered them and took their seats on Tuesday morning, except Mr. Tilton, whose abstemious habits did not save him from a severe cold, as probably the want of them, to an extensive degree, saved the other members. The sleek and bright appearance of the members in their places on Wednesday morning, must be mainly attributed to the effects of an application of cocoa nut oil, very considerably presented to them before leaving Janesville by Messrs. Tallman & Collins, the liberal and enterprising wholesale perfumers of your city. This had the effect of taking any "rheumatism" that might have been in their hair, cut, and made each particular hair lithe and odoriferous as a June rose.

In the Legislature several bills of general interest have been introduced. Among these are bills to encourage emigration from Denmark to Wisconsin; to found and maintain the Wisconsin Soldiers' Orphan Asylum; to aid railroads having grants of land, in obtaining right of way; to incorporate the Fond du Lac, Bayfield & Superior Railroad Company and conferring on the same the land grant. A bill passed in the Assembly chartering the Portage & Baraboo Railroad Company.

The Governor has nominated C. O. Sholes, of Kenosha, J. F. Clark, of Dane, and S. A. White, of Walworth, as Normal School Regents.

The Senate memorial to Congress strongly hinting that the removal of General Fry would be very acceptable, has been concurred in.

In the Assembly this morning, bills were ordered to a third reading confirming the land grant upon the Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company; upon the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, and aiding the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company by allowing it to raise funds to finish the road.

Quite a lively railroad lobby is in attendance which are some of the leading managers in the State. These gentlemen makes themselves very agreeable, and while their warm, courteous attention are enjoyed, the thought must occasionally depressingly arise that with the disposition of the grant they may cease, and the faces that are now so broad and smiling become as long and earnest as the last message of Governor Yates.

In the city to-night, the excitement is an entertainment given by the ladies for the benefit of soldiers' families. From the appearance of the hall and the many in it, I can safely pronounce it a social and a pecuniary success. To aid the same worthy object, a committee of gentlemen are managing three lectures on chemistry to be given by Prof. Carr; he considerably donating his services. The first two will be given on next Tuesday and Thursday evenings. This lecturer gave the same course in Chicago some months since; highly favorable comments on which, you may remember to have read in the Chicago papers. Yours till next time.

YANKEE TRISTLE.

**Dr. Hawkes,** on one occasion, had an argument with one of his vestrymen, in reference to the increase of his salary. "Then you don't believe the Lord will feed the young ravens?" said the vestryman. "Oh yes I do," the Doctor replied, "but nothing is said about the young hawks."

## Amusements.

## LAPPIN'S HALL:

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY,

Monday Evening, Feb'y 20th, 1865.

The most extraordinary and successful Gift Organization in the known world.

BRUCE &amp; CO.'S

GREAT

METROPOLITAN GIFT TROUPE

In conjunction with KARL KAHN, the world famed PERFORMER, the most brilliant and lightning NEGRO-MAGICIAN on the American continent.

The public should remember that Bruce &amp; Co. are the great organizers of this, the only Genuine and Legitimate Gift Enterprise extant.

100 Elegant, Costly and Elaborate Presents are Given Away Every Evening.

Including Elegant Chamber Sets, Splendid Parlor Sets, Magnificent Tea Services, Plated Silver Ware, Worsted Goods and Furniture of all descriptions.

A Shower of Candy for the Juveniles

AT THE

GRAND MATINEE

Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock.

For the accommodation and pleasure of the Ladies and Children, on which occasion thirty pounds of Stewart's celebrated mixed candies will be distributed in flowers in every portion of the hall, together with fifty beautiful presents given out by number.

Admission Evening, 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; the Grand and Entirely Original Entertainment to commence at 7:30 o'clock.

A word of advice to our patrons—Go early and secure seats; late comers are obliged to stand.

A. TEN BROOK, Treasurer.

C. A. BROWN, Manager and Conductor.

TOILET ARTICLES BRUSHES.

A complete assortment of Toilet Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes, etc., etc., at wholesale and retail prices.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS.

Received daily by express at Wholesale and Retail prices.

A FULL SUPPLY OF BRAD.

BURTS new style of the best quality may be found at Lewis &amp; DeWitt's.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

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## General Military Situation!

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## His Left Wing Menacing Columbia!

## Right Wing near Charleston!

## HARDEE STILL RETREATING!

## THE LATEST REBEL NEWS!

## Military and General Items!

## REBEL FINANCES, TAXES, &amp; C.

## Beauregard Reported Killed!

## AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND!

## Com'n Cut off from Charleston!

## Interesting from the Southwest!

## THE REBEL COTTON TRADE!

## Where they get their Supplies!

## Additional fr'm Wilmington.

## Details of Terry's late Movement!

## Washington &amp; New York News!

## SAILING OF A REBEL PIRATE!

## LATER FROM MEXICO!

## French Defeated in Several Battles.

## FROM SHERMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Major Stollbrand, Chief of Artillery of the 15th Corps of Sherman's army has arrived here bringing dispatches to the Government. He says Sherman's plans are not generally known in his own army although he has its entire confidence. It was Gen. Blair's division which defeated the enemy at Rivers Bridge. The soldiers waiting to their waists to make the attack. A little north-west of that point is a fine, high, fertile and productive section of country, easily traversed, with good roads and abounding in supplies.

New York, Feb. 17.—Advices from Gen. Sherman state that his left wing was on Monday, 17 miles north of Branchville, and within 30 miles of Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, while his right was in front of the city of Charleston, only two miles distant. On Tuesday last it was indicated by the Richmond papers that his cavalry had reached the northeastern railroad, and thus severed the last remaining link between Charleston and the rebel capital. His troops were believed to be also in the vicinity of Florence. The important point of conveyance of the railroads communicating between South Carolina and North Carolina and Virginia, near which town were recently confined a large number of captured Union Soldiers.

Rebel papers admit that there was nothing to stop Sherman's army, and expect that the national flag will soon be floating over Charleston, Augusta, Columbia, and Raleigh.

New York, Feb. 16.—The destruction of the town of Gillesville, South Carolina, was done in retaliation for the murder of a colored Union soldier, formerly a slave.

New York, Feb. 16.—The World's correspondent shows that Howard's corps in its advance was obliged to press its way through forty miles of swamp of the most dismal character against Hardee's army which they constantly pressed back by vigorous charges. These charges the chivalry could not stand, consequently the losses on either side were small. The whole country was found depopulated excepting old, helpless negroes who were on the verge of starvation. The first stand made by the rebels was at Salkahatchie river, on the opposite side of which they showed themselves in force. Aided by a flank movement our troops with fixed bayonets, charged across the stream five feet deep, in the face of a heavy fire and wrested the position from the rebels who fled in disorder towards Branchville, leaving their guns unasked. We lost 150 killed and wounded, among the latter Col. Swaine.

New York, Feb. 17.—The Times's James Island correspondent says the forces under Brig. Gen. Hatch are bivouacked on the Charleston & Savannah railroad at the point where it crosses the Cambahsee river. They are steadily moving forward to Charleston. The enemy in the meanwhile are reluctantly retiring in the same direction.

New York, Feb. 16.—According to the Richmond Whig they have torries in Alabama. A party recently made a raid on the town of Jasper and burned the Court House and several buildings.

The mansion in which Jno. C. Calhoun was born and lived till near the time of his death at Braddock's Point, S. C., recently, accidentally took fire and burned to the ground.

New York, Feb. 17.—Late rebel papers present some very curious and interesting disclosures concerning financial and military matters in Jeff Davis' dominions. The new currency is now considered of less value than the old. There is no money even of this worthless character in the Treasury to settle immense outstanding debts, and the taxation is declared to be as heavy as the people can stand.

The proposal to conscript negroes by the wholesale, having received an adverse decision in the rebel Congress, a scheme calling on them to volunteer, is now being warmly discussed.

The Richmond Dispatch reports the landing of 5,000 men at Newbern and believes their object to be an immediate advance on Raleigh, or on the railroad lines. Grant visited Newbern lately.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 14th says that all communication with Charleston and Augusta is cut off, and nothing is known of the situation of these places.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 14th says Grant appears to be preparing to push forward his line still further, having by his recent movement advanced them three miles westward of Petersburg.

The soldiers agree upon the practicability of introducing negroes to aid in solving the difficulty before them.

The Richmond Examiner of the 14th says if Sherman takes Branchville he cuts our great railroad artery and Gen. Lee will have to go to gather his supplies from other quarters than the rich storehouse of southern Georgia.

CITY PULPIT, Feb. 16.—Richmond papers of the 14th, received to-day, show that the question of arming the slaves has been temporarily laid aside in the rebel congress.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—The American has a special dispatch from Annapolis as follows:

The flag of truce boats New York and Leary arrived here this morning with 1,580 paroled Union soldiers and officers from Richmond. The condition of the men are much better than of those heretofore received, only 100 had to be sent to the hospital.

A report was current in Richmond when the men left that Sherman had been checked and that Beauregard had been killed.

Gen. Hardee telegraphs from Charleston on the 11th, that the rebel pickets were driven in on James Island on the night of the 10th, but that the lines were re-established the next day. The Yankees are still in great numbers on the Island, however, with an increase of 18 steamers of the bar. The large attack on the night of the 11th, on Battery Tompkins, was repulsed.

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The Tribune's Army of the Potomac correspondent says he was told by a deserter that Lee left for the South on the 10th, going, it was said, to Branchville. Longstreet is said to be in command of the defenses of Richmond.

The Raleigh Progress of Jan. 21st, has an editorial stating that gentlemen from Florida, Georgia and South Carolina state that the people of the latter State are the worst whipped set they have ever seen or heard of. They look on all as gone, believing Sherman will meet no obstacles. They want the best peace they can get, and want it now.

The Progress, in another article says, "Sherman will take Charleston, Wilmington, Columbia and Raleigh. Grant will stay where he is and keep Lee's army in the vice that he has held it the last ten months, and Sherman and Terry will move on. Newbern would be the waste base, and Raleigh the inland base, and with Grant on the James and Sherman at Raleigh, all transportation cut off, and supplies exhausted, Lee's army would be in a tight place."

"The Governor and Legislature will leave, but the people will stay where they are, here, and will do as they have done at Savannah—make the best they can of the condition of things they could not help. The people want peace, regardless of Jeff Davis and Abe Lincoln. Give them peace and protection for person and property and they care very little about boundary lines or who shall be President."

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

New York, Feb. 17.—Addition details of the movement towards Wilmington last Saturday, show that the troops engaged were exclusively those of Gen. Terry's command, but the operations were directed in person by his superior officer Gen. Schofield. They were very successful and at first appeared to be only a reconnaissance advance, terminated in a permanent advance, the Union lines being moved forward two miles after considerable severe skirmishing. The new ground was held and works were immediately thrown up on it almost as strong as those in front to which the rebels fell back. Union casualties during the day were only about ten killed and fifty wounded.

New York, Feb. 17.—The Tribune's Ft. Fisher correspondent says that the rebel position in front of Wilmington, is next to impregnable. Their right rests on Cape Fear River and consists of a breastwork 10 feet in height, with a ditch and abattis in front. Gen. Schofield, brought with him when he assumed command, a large force of veterans who were at once set to work.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says 5,000 teams are engaged in hauling cotton from the interior of Texas to the Rio Grande, whence they return with supplies received across the River from Matamoros, consisting in part of medical and other stores from Northern cities. Kirby Smith it seems devotes more time to trading speculations than to military matters—it pays best.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—The Republican's Cairo special says late New Orleans advices report the Mexican Gen. Mejias' command at Matamoros has entered into an arrangement with rebel authorities, by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them and immediately conscripted. Mejias claims he is acting under Maximilian's orders. Gen. Canby is said to have sent word to Mejias that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The steamer Winona has been seized on the Mississippi for alleged illegal trading.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Herald's Washington special says that our consul at London has informed the Government of the sailing from Kingstown, Ireland, of the steamer Ajax which it is not doubted is intended for a rebel pirate. Her armament had gone or would go into a sailing vessel. Notwithstanding the fact that she is small it is believed she will be able to do much damage to American shipping if she gets started in her meditated career. It is thought she would go to Nassau before taking on board her crew.

The closing of the port of Wilmington has been a sad blow to Nassau—all its shipping has been seized. According to the Herald's correspondent there were over 30 steamers and a hundred sail vessels recently engaged in contraband trade, and warehouses are filled with goods.

FROM MEXICO.

New York, Feb. 16.—The steamer Eagle brings Havana dates on the 11th.

Private letters from Mexico say that Gen. Diaz has been defeated three times at Oaxaca with heavy loss on one occasion. He found himself almost surrounded by marked batteries which did fearful execution upon his army.

Gen. Diaz has 12,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery. This force is constantly increasing.

It was reported at Vera Cruz that Bazant was seriously wounded and that 700 of the foreign legion had deserted, most of them going over to the liberals.

The liberals are increasing in strength and it is said now number sixty thousand. They have the entire State of Jalisco. Indeed the Empire consists only of Matamoros, Tuxtepec, Tampico, Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

Gwyn has left Havana for Europe.

Semi-official news from Guaymas the capital of the State Sonora, was received to-day. It is stated that a large force of Imperialists, under Gen. Vega, invaded the State of Sonora, when Gen. Patone, of the national army started to attack him.

The French sent some reinforcements on board the French steamer Lucifer, and they landed at Atlatla. Com. Rosalie, of the national army of Mexico, attacked the reinforcements at the town of San Pedro, and obtained complete success, defeating the enemy, capturing all their artillery, arms, wagons, ammunition and many prisoners, among them Lazicelli, the commander of the steamer Lucifer, who was commanding the expedition, together with six officers. Gen. Patone at the same time defeated the Imperialists under Vega at Elfructo, and took their artillery, all their ammunition and a large number of prisoners, among them Vega himself, who was immediately shot as a traitor to his country. After this complete failure of the French expedition to Sonora it is not anticipated that a second one will be attempted.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—Gen. McDowell has issued an order requiring passengers to Mexico to obtain a permit of the Provost Marshal. No citizen of the United States will receive permits without evidence of his peaceful intention and doubtful cases must take the oath of allegiance. Aliens must produce satisfactory certificates of their nationality.

The object of the order is to impede the increase of bands of persons inimical to the United States, now assembling in Sonora with hostile intentions towards the frontier population and military posts of the United States.

Shipment of treasure from this part last year was nearly 56,000,000 the largest ever made. Of this 5,000,000 was on gold account.

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The steamer Greyhound which carried the contribution of Boston to Savannah, arrived here to-day, having left Hilton Head on the 10th inst.

The pirate Tullahoma now called Chameleon, was there the first of the month, and attention of the Government was called to the fact by our Consul. Our gunboat Honduras arrived the 31st and asked permission to anchor in the harbor but was refused.

New York, Feb. 16.—The Commercial's special says there are rumors in Washington of favorable military news from North Carolina in addition to that received last night.

The admission of a representative from Louisiana and Arkansas is regarded as certain.

The Post's special says the Ways and Means Committee have increased the pay of salaries 20 per cent.

It is believed that the issue of treasury notes under the new loan, will be limited to \$100 and upwards.

FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, Feb. 16.—The Europa from Liverpool the 4th, via. Queenstown the 5th, has arrived. Her dates are one day later.

American advices, per the China, of the continuance of the war, had an unfavorable effect upon American securities, and imparted a decided improvement to cotton.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The rebel loan is unchanged. Cotton advanced 1/4; breadstuffs quiet; provisions steady.

London, Feb. 4.—Consols closed at 89 1/2 @89 1/2 money. The U. S. 5-20's opened at 55 and closed at 53 1/2.

The Index, the Confederate organ in London, ridicules Blair's alleged peace negotiations, but does not altogether discredit the peace rumors. It asserts that the North is unmistakably tired of war, and that more national councils are beginning to prevail. It claims that the abandonment of the sea coast by the South will be an actual advantage in a military point of view, by increasing the strength of its inland armies. The Index then points out that friendship may be restored between the North and South, and so close an alliance formed as to practically make a new nation.

Under such circumstances war with England or France, or both, would be a necessity. The Index contends that the United States Government is paying the way for such a war. It says that the war is reaching such a crisis that England and France must decide to become friends of one of the belligerents or fight them both, and events are occurring which may precipitate that decision—at least, in the case of France. In the meantime the Index bids the friends of the South to be of good cheer, and promises them shortly a series of agreeable surprises.

The Index also gives a rumor, which is alleged to be current in political circles, of the intention on the part of the British Government to sever its connection with Canada before the termination of the American war, so that the finest province of Great Britain may be seized without forcing England into war.

The London Times editorially finds fault with the legal opinion given by Mr. Wm. Ervins as to the right of European creditors to recover debts in America on a specie basis. The Times observes that it is true that Mr. Ervins arrives at the satisfactory conclusion that foreign transactions ought to be settled according to the real, and not to the nominal value of the American currency, but the conclusion is expressed so doubtfully, is fenced around with so many limitations, that those whose interest it is to maintain an opposite opinion will do so.

The great trotting match in Paris between the American horse, Shepherd, and the French horse, Express, resulted in a victory for the American horse, he winning by a hundred yards.

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